

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 118 694

UD 015 734

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TITLE Population Profile of the United States: 1974.
Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 279.
INSTITUTION Bureau of the Census (DOC), Suitland, Md. Population Div.
PUB DATE Mar 75
NOTE 37p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 HC-\$2.06 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS Birth Rate; *Census Figures; Employment Patterns; Employment Trends; Ethnic Groups; *Income; Minority Groups; National Demography; *National Norms; Negroes; *Population Distribution; Population Growth; Population Trends; *Social Characteristics; Social Differences; Social Factors; Spanish Speaking; Statistical Analysis; Statistical Data

ABSTRACT

Statistics on population growth, social characteristics, population distribution, employment and income, and ethnic groups are presented in this report. Among the highlights of the report are the following findings: the population grew by three-fourths of one percent during 1974, a slightly higher rate than 1973 but substantially lower than the 1970 rate; half of today's wives under 25 expect to have a two-child family, whereas one-fourth of the wives in the upper thirties expect to have two children and one-fourth expect to have three; women with no high school training have one or two more children than college graduates; an increasing proportion of households are found to be maintained by a young unmarried adult; school enrollment has increased substantially at all levels except elementary school; close to half of the employed Americans are working in clerical, craft, or operative jobs; the highest rates of unemployment in 1974 were those for workers in the entertainment and recreation services and construction industries; the ratio of black to white family income has been declining as the proportion of families with two or more earners especially those with the wife in the paid labor force has decreased for blacks but increased for whites and, that as compared with whites in 1974, blacks and persons of Spanish origin had less education, were less likely to have voted, had a higher rate of unemployment, and had a larger proportion of employed persons who were blue-collar workers. (Author/AM)

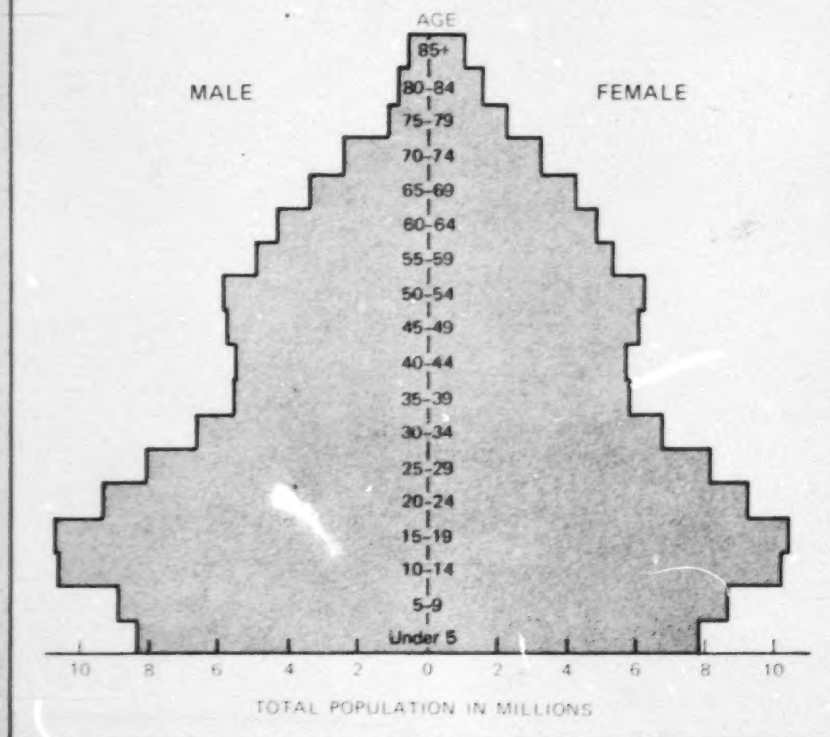
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Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 279
Issued March 1975

POPULATION PROFILE OF THE UNITED STATES: 1974

Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: July 1, 1974
(Includes Armed Forces overseas)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 529.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by staff members in the Population Division and was edited by Paul C. Glick, Senior Demographer, Population Division.

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20,
No. 279, "Population Profile of the United States: 1974,"
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1975.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, and U.S. Department of Commerce, district offices, \$.90. Current Population Reports issued in Series P-20, P-23, P-25, P-26, P-27, P-28 (summaries only), P-60, and P-65 are sold as a single consolidated subscription at \$56.00 per year, \$14.00 additional for foreign mailing.

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

POPULATION PROFILE OF THE UNITED STATES: 1974

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POPULATION PROFILE OF THE UNITED STATES: 1974

HIGHLIGHTS

Population growth

The population of the United States grew by three-fourths of one percent during 1974. This was slightly higher than the growth rate in 1973 but substantially lower than the rate in 1970. By January of 1975, the total population stood at close to 213 million, up 1.6 million from January 1974.

The crude birth rate was 14.9 per 1,000 population in 1974. This equaled the 1973 rate as the lowest in American history.

The total fertility rate also hit a new low in 1974. It dipped to 1,862 children per 1,000 women, or less than two children per woman if the present level continues. About 2.1 children per woman are needed for population replacement in the absence of population growth through net immigration.

Half of today's wives under 25 expect to have a two-child family, whereas one-fourth of the wives in the upper thirties expect to have two children and one-fourth expect to have three. Women with no high school training have one or two more children, on the average, than college graduates.

Social characteristics

The fastest growth in population for any 10-year age group during the last 4 years was 4.6 million, or 18 percent, for persons 25 to 34 years old. These persons were born during the 1940's.

Between 1973 and 1974, the number of marriages declined by about 2 percent, but the number of divorces increased by 6 percent. The increase in divorce has been most rapid among the younger couples.

An increasing proportion of households are maintained by a young unmarried adult. The average size of household hit a new low of 2.97 persons in 1974.

School enrollment has increased substantially at all levels except elementary school. College enrollment has grown most rapidly since 1970 among those over 25 years old, women students, and blacks.

In the last 4 years, the number of college graduates has increased by one-fourth, from 12 million to 15 million among those 25 and over.

A new high number of persons—141 million—were eligible to vote in 1974, but a new low proportion of eligibles reported that they voted—45 percent.

Population distribution

Population growth in metropolitan areas since 1970 has slowed down to about the rate in nonmetropolitan territory. More blacks are moving to the suburbs, but three-fourths of the metropolitan blacks—as compared with three-eighths of the metropolitan whites—still live in the central cities.

More whites are moving to the South, and fewer blacks are leaving the South. Both the South and the West grew by 7 percent in 1970 to 1974, whereas the North regions grew less than 2 percent.

Employment and income

The average monthly number of persons in the civilian labor force reached 91 million in 1974, up 8 million since 1970. The largest increases in the labor force occurred among the young and women.

Close to half of the employed Americans are working in clerical, craft, or operative jobs. During the current slowdown in industrial production, factory operatives and laborers have experienced increasing unemployment.

About half of all employed women in 1974 were in the professional and related services industry (including

educational and health services) or in wholesale or retail trade. About 30 percent of the employed men were in these industries. The highest rates of unemployment in 1974 were those for workers in the entertainment and recreation services and construction industries.

Median family income rose by an estimated 2 percent between 1972 and 1973 but is expected to show a decrease of several percentage points for 1974, in terms of constant dollars. The median family income in 1973 was about \$12,050.

The ratio of black to white family income has been declining as the proportion of families with two or more earners—especially those with the wife in the paid labor force—has decreased for blacks but increased for whites. Changing family structure, in particular an increasing proportion of black families with a female head, has also affected the ratio.

The number of elderly poor declined 1.3 million between 1970 and 1973 as social security benefits increased. About 9.5 million children under 18 in 1974 were in families below the poverty level.

Ethnic groups

Blacks and persons of Spanish origin have larger families than whites and are more likely to have a female head of family.

As compared with whites in 1974, blacks and persons of Spanish origin had less education, were less likely to have voted, had a higher rate of unemployment, and had a larger proportion of employed persons who were blue-collar workers.

Of the 10.8 million persons of Spanish origin in the United States in 1974, 60 percent were of Mexican origin, 14 percent of Puerto Rican origin, 6 percent of Cuban origin, and 20 percent of other Spanish origin.

POPULATION GROWTH

Population growing less than 1 percent per year. On January 1, 1975, the total population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas was estimated to be 212,796,000 (table 1). The increase during 1974—1,591,000 or 0.75 percent—was slightly above the increase during 1973. From 1970 to 1973 the annual numerical increase had dropped by a third from 2,227,000 to 1,494,000. The corresponding fall in the growth rate was from 1.09 percent in 1970 to 0.71 percent in 1973.

During the past 5 years the civilian population has increased more rapidly than the resident population (which includes Armed Forces stationed in the United States). The resident population, in turn, has grown more rapidly than the total population including Armed Forces overseas. These differentials reflect the overall decline of about 1.3 million in the number of persons in the Armed Forces during this period and the decline in the number serving abroad.

Record low birth rates cause slower population growth. In 1974, the annual growth rate was 7.5 per 1,000 midyear population (table 2). This was well below the 1970 rate of 10.9. Most of the decline resulted from a decrease in the crude birth rate (births per 1,000 midyear population) from 18.2 in 1970 to 14.9 in 1974. The latter figure equals the 1973 rate as the lowest crude birth rate in American history.

The decline in the crude birth rate also accounts for the drop in the rate of natural increase (crude birth rate minus crude death rate) from 8.8 in 1970 to 5.8 in 1974. During the past few years the crude death rate and the rate of net civilian immigration have fluctuated in narrow ranges with the fluctuation in the latter being attributable largely to the movement of Federal civilian employees and dependents of the Armed Forces overseas.

Total fertility rate drops to 1,862 children per 1,000 women. In 1974, age-specific birth rates reached their lowest levels in the history of the United States, not even excluding those experienced in the Depression of the 1930's. Evidence of this fact is provided by the total fertility rates shown in table 3. The total fertility rate is the sum of the age-specific birth rates in a given year and shows how many births a cohort of 1,000 women would have by the end of their reproductive period if they continued to experience the current birth rates. The rate was about 1,862 per 1,000 women in 1974—or less than 2 children per woman—as compared with the previous low level of 2,235 in 1935-39 and with the most recent high level of 3,690 in 1955-59 (3,767 in 1957).

Half of today's young wives expect to have a two-child family. Data on the number of births expected by young wives suggest that the two-child family is becoming by far the most popular size. In 1974, 57 percent of white wives 18 to 24 years old and 42 percent of black wives of this age expected to have two children—no more and no fewer (table 4). The next most commonly expected number for white women in this age range was three children; however, the proportion of black women expecting to have only one child was about the same as the proportion expecting to have three children. In contrast, among white wives 35 to 39 years old—most of whom will have no more children—a completed family size of three children was expected about as often as one of two children.

A powerful desire to become a mother at least once is inferable from the fact that only about 4 or 5 percent of the wives in each age group shown in the table below anticipate remaining childless. Moreover, only 2 percent of the younger wives (now 18 to 24 years old) anticipated having families of five or more children, and this is a level far below the 18 percent noted for the older wives (35 to 39 years old). This contrast is thought to reflect a change in fertility "fashions" during the last two decades.

Elementary school dropouts average one or two more children than college graduates. Women in some socioeconomic groups continue to have more children than women in other groups. The differences arise from many causes, such as variations in proportions marrying, age at marriage, number of children wanted, and degree of efficiency of family limitation practices. Differences in fertility by selected characteristics that are apparent from the data in table 5 come close to being the largest in modern times. The data are for women 35 to 44 years old who generally married in the 1950's when the age at first marriage was the lowest on record and when the annual birth rate was the highest in more than 50 years.

Negro women 35 to 44 years old in 1974 with 8 or fewer years of elementary school had borne an average of about 5,089 children per 1,000 women as compared with only 2,408 for Negro women of the same age who had completed 1 or more years of college. That is a much wider range than the one of 4,029 to 2,426 shown for the two extreme educational groups of white women.

Other groups with fertility rates above the average for women of all groups combined include farm women, married women who live apart from their husband, and women who are not in the labor force.

Table 1. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ANNUAL INCREASE,
BY TYPE OF POPULATION: JANUARY 1, 1970 TO JANUARY 1, 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total population including Armed Forces overseas	Resident population	Civilian population
POPULATION (January 1)			
1975.....	212,796	212,302	210,602
1974.....	211,205	210,691	208,950
1973.....	209,711	209,136	207,306
1972.....	208,088	207,396	205,496
1971.....	206,076	205,156	203,109
1970.....	203,849	202,717	200,466
POPULATION INCREASE			
1974.....	1,591	1,611	1,652
1973.....	1,494	1,554	1,644
1972.....	1,623	1,741	1,810
1971.....	2,012	2,240	2,386
1970.....	2,227	2,440	2,644
PERCENT INCREASE			
1974.....	0.75	0.76	0.79
1973.....	0.71	0.74	0.79
1972.....	0.78	0.84	0.88
1971.....	0.98	1.09	1.17
1970.....	1.09	1.20	1.32

Source: Data consistent with Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 545.

Table 2. ESTIMATES OF THE COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE FOR THE UNITED STATES:
JANUARY 1, 1970 TO JANUARY 1, 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Including Armed Forces overseas)

Calendar year	Population at beginning of period	Component of change during period				
		Total increase ¹	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net civilian immigration ¹
NUMBER						
1975.....	212,796	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1974.....	211,205	1,591	233	3,166	1,933	359
1973.....	209,711	1,494	1,163	3,137	1,974	331
1972.....	208,088	1,623	1,293	3,258	1,965	330
1971.....	206,076	2,012	1,626	3,556	1,930	386
1970.....	203,849	2,227	1,812	3,739	1,927	415
RATE PER 1,000 MIDYEAR POPULATION						
1974.....	(X)	7.5	5.8	14.9	9.1	1.7
1973.....	(X)	7.1	5.5	14.9	9.4	1.6
1972.....	(X)	7.8	6.2	15.6	9.4	1.6
1971.....	(X)	9.7	7.9	17.2	9.3	1.9
1970.....	(X)	10.9	8.8	18.2	9.4	2.0

X Not applicable.

¹Includes estimates of overseas admissions into and discharges from the Armed Forces and for 1970, includes error of closure between censuses.

Source: Data consistent with U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 545. Estimates of births and deaths (with an allowance for deaths to Armed Forces overseas) are from the National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of net civilian immigration are based partly on data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 3. TOTAL FERTILITY RATE: 1925 TO 1974

Year	Rate	5-year period	Rate	5-year period	Rate
1974.....	¹ 1,862	1970-74.....	¹ 2,107	1945-49.....	2,985
1973.....	1,896	1965-69.....	2,636	1940-44.....	2,523
1972.....	2,022	1960-64.....	3,459	1935-39.....	2,235
1971.....	2,275	1955-59.....	3,630	1930-34.....	2,376
1970.....	2,480	1950-54.....	3,337	1925-29.....	2,840

¹Provisional estimate.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States and Monthly Vital Statistics Report (various issues); U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 36.

Table 4. DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER OF LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED, FOR REPORTING WIVES 18 TO 39 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND AGE: JUNE 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and age of wife	Total	None	1	2	3	4	5 or more
ALL RACES							
18 to 24 years.....	100.0	5.0	12.0	55.7	19.4	5.6	2.2
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	4.7	9.5	51.7	22.3	8.0	3.9
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	4.9	9.0	36.4	26.4	13.1	10.1
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	5.4	8.7	24.9	26.9	16.5	17.6
WHITE							
18 to 24 years.....	100.0	5.2	11.2	57.1	19.1	5.5	1.9
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	.8	9.5	52.7	22.1	7.5	3.4
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	5.0	8.6	37.1	27.0	13.2	9.0
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	5.5	8.2	25.5	27.8	16.7	16.3
NEGRO							
18 to 24 years.....	100.0	4.0	21.9	42.0	20.8	6.6	4.7
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	4.1	8.7	36.2	24.3	15.5	11.2
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	5.0	10.9	25.8	21.1	11.5	25.8
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	5.4	13.1	17.9	17.6	14.8	31.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 277.

Table 5. CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN, FOR WOMEN EVER MARRIED 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD,
BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: JUNE 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Subject	Rate			Rates as percent of "total, all races"		
	All races	White	Negro	All races	White	Negro
Total.....	3,111	3,030	3,789	100	97	122
Nonfarm.....	3,087	3,006	3,755	99	96	120
Farm.....	3,604	3,493	(B)	116	112	(B)
Elementary: 0 to 7 years....	4,247	4,029	5,089	136	129	163
8 years.....	3,723	3,567		119	114	
High school: 1 to 3 years....	3,598	3,409	4,294	115	109	138
4 years.....	2,956	2,928	3,356	95	94	108
College: 1 to 3 years....	2,842	2,855	2,408	91	92	77
4 years or more.	2,389	2,426		77	78	
Married, husband present.....	3,099	3,062	3,570	99	98	115
Married, husband absent.....	3,720	3,263	4,260	119	105	137
Widowed or divorced.....	2,533	2,658	4,035	94	85	129
In labor force.....	2,904	2,811	3,524	93	90	113
Not in labor force.....	3,345	3,268	4,234	107	105	136
Head of household.....	3,428	2,907	4,367	110	93	140
Wife of head.....	3,103	3,066	3,579	100	98	115
Other relative of head.....	2,356	2,174	(B)	76	70	(B)
Not related to head.....	(B)	(B)		(B)	(B)	

(B) Base less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 277.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Productive age group is growing fastest. From April 1, 1970 (the date of the latest census of population) to July 1, 1974, the population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas increased by 3.7 percent (table 6). However, mainly because of past fluctuations in fertility, the size of the change in some age groups was much larger than that for other age groups.

There were declines in the number of persons under 5 and 5 to 13 years of age as a reflection of the drop in annual births after the post-World War II "baby boom" ended in the late 1950's or early 1960's. The largest increase occurred in the number 25 to 34 years of age—4.6 million, or 18.4 percent—as the "baby boom" birth cohorts of the late 1940's entered this age group and the small cohorts of the late 1930's passed into the next age group. The population 65 years old and over rose by 9.2 percent to 21.8 million. From 1970 to 1974, the median age of the population increased from 27.9 to 28.6 years.

As a proportion of the total, the population under 18 years of age dropped between 1970 and 1974 from 34.1 percent to 31.7 percent, while the population 65 years old and over increased from 9.8 percent to 10.3 percent. As a net result, the dependency ratio (defined here as the population under 18 and 65 and over per 100 population 18 to 64) dropped substantially, from 78.2 to 72.5.

The number of females in the United States continues to increase more rapidly than the number of males, largely because of the higher survival rates for females than for males.

Marriages have declined and divorces have increased. During 1974 an estimated 2,223,000 marriages were contracted and an estimated 970,000 divorces were granted in the United States. These figures, from the Monthly Vital Statistics Reports of the National Center for Health Statistics, represent a 2 percent decline in the number of marriages and a 6 percent increase in the number of divorces from those recorded during 1973 (2,277,000 marriages and 913,000 divorces). During 1970, the number of marriages was 2,159,000, and the number of divorces was 708,000.

The decline in the number of marriages in 1974 comes at a time when the large birth cohorts of the late 1940's and early 1950's were moving through the young adult ages; therefore, this is a period when a

larger number of marriages would have ordinarily been expected. However, as the data presented in table 7 show, there has been an increasing tendency among young men and women to postpone marriage. For all women 20 to 24 years old the percent single increased from about 36 percent in 1970 to 40 percent in 1974, thereby continuing a pattern of increasing singleness among women of this age since 1960 when only about 28 percent were reported as never having been married. The estimated median ages at first marriage for men and women in 1974 were 23.1 years and 21.1 years, respectively; these figures represent an increase since the mid-1960's of about one-half year for men and of about one full year for women.

Whether the delay in first marriage among young adults represents a trend toward more long singleness or a trend toward more careful mate selection coupled with a desire to pursue advanced educational goals or career experiences more actively before entering into a family living situation remains to be seen.

Divorce varies among social groups. One way of showing the increased incidence of marital dissolution by divorce is presented in table 8. There, the changing level is indicated by the ratio of divorced persons (who had not remarried) to persons with intact marriages. In 1974 there were 63 divorced persons for every 1,000 persons who were married and living with their spouse. This ratio had increased from a level of 47 per 1,000 in 1970 and 35 per 1,000 in 1960. The amount of the increase was similar for both sexes and for both white persons and persons of Negro and other races. However, differences existed at each point in time between the level of the ratio for various age, race, and sex groups: women had higher ratios than men—77 per 1,000 as against 44 per 1,000 in 1974—reflecting the higher propensity for divorced men than for divorced women to remarry; persons of Negro and other races had much higher ratios than whites, 112 per 1,000 compared to 58 per 1,000 in 1974; and younger persons (under 45) had higher ratios in 1974, but not in earlier years shown, than older persons (45 years and over), indicating a more rapid rise in divorce among younger couples than among older couples.

More unmarried young adults are maintaining a home. Recent changes in the marital behavior of the adult population have had a concurrent impact on changes in household composition and family structure in the United States. For example, high rates of marital disruption have contributed substantially to an increase in the number of families headed by women, and the

increase in the percent single has apparently increased the proportion of young adults who left their parental homes before marriage and who set up nonfamily households.

Between 1970 and 1974 the number of households in the United States increased from 63.4 million to 69.9 million (table 9). Although about four out of five households in 1974 consisted of family groupings (primary families) the proportional gain since the beginning of this decade was larger for households headed by persons living alone or with nonrelatives only (primary individuals). This latter group has increased by 25 percent since 1970 and accounted for about 46 percent of the total household increase between 1970 and 1974. The percent increase between 1970 and 1974 for primary individuals by age was clearly highest for those under the age of 35. In fact, about 60 percent of the 3 million increase for primary individuals during the 1970-to-1974 span was accounted for by persons under 35 years old. About nine of every 10 primary individuals in 1974 lived entirely alone as one-person households.

Size of household continues to decline. In 1974 about five out of six primary families were households in which both a husband and wife were present. However, since 1970 the largest increase among family groups was among those headed by a woman who had no husband living with her. About one-half of this increase was accounted for by women who were divorced.

The average number of persons per household in the United States in 1974 was 2.97; this was significantly smaller than the 1970 figure of 3.14 persons per household. The decline is attributable, in part, to the falling birth rate, which is reflected in a decrease of the average number of persons under 18 years old per household and, in part, to the increasing proportion of adults who live alone.

School enrollment is up at all levels except elementary school. In the fall of 1974, 60.3 million students 3 to 34 years old, and another million 35 years old and over, were enrolled in school (table 10). The number of students under 35 years old was not significantly different from the corresponding number in 1970. However, there was a significant increase in nursery school and college enrollment and a decrease in elementary school enrollment. Enrollment in nursery school increased by 510,000, in high school by 730,000, and in college (under age 35) by 1.4 million. Elementary school enrollment declined because the number of births in the 1960's was lower than in the

previous 10 years; the rise in college enrollment occurred because colleges are still under the influence of the high birth years of the late 1940's and the 1950's, and also because a higher proportion of persons over 25 years old attended college in 1974 than in 1970.

College enrollment of persons under 35 years old increased by about 19 percent from 1970 to 1974. Enrollment of women increased by 29 percent and made up 44 percent of the total college population under 35 in 1974. In addition to the 8.8 million college students 14 to 34 years old in 1974, there were 1.0 million students 35 years old and over in college, 80 percent of whom attended part time.

More college students are over 25, women, or blacks. The college student population was an older group in 1974 than in 1970. The number of students under 20 years old did not change significantly in that time, but the proportion enrolled at ages 18 and 19 declined significantly (tables 11 and 12). The increase in enrollment of persons 25 to 34 years old accounted for about 60 percent of the increase in college enrollment among those under 35. In 1974 about one-fourth of the college students under 35 years old were 25 to 34 years old, whereas in 1970, 18 percent were that old.

College attendance has been increasing more rapidly for black students than for whites. From 1970 to 1974, black college enrollment among those under 35 increased about 56 percent while white enrollment increased 15 percent. As a consequence, blacks constituted 7.0 percent of those in college in 1970 but 9.2 percent in 1974. A decade earlier, in 1964, blacks constituted 5.0 percent of all college students. Blacks represented about 11 percent of the young adult population in both 1964 and 1974.

Rates of attendance for children 3 and 4 years old in preprimary schools are increasing rapidly. In 1964, about 10 percent of those 3 and 4 years old were attending schools offering some type of formal instruction. By 1970, 21 percent were enrolled in school and by 1974 about 29 percent were enrolled. The rapid growth of preprimary school enrollment may reflect the growth of the female labor force and increased availability of formal educational facilities.

College graduates increased by one-fourth since 1970. The number of college graduates 25 years old and over went up dramatically from 12.1 million in 1970 to 15.3 million in 1974 (table 13). The number of men who had completed 4 or more years of college increased by 25 percent and the corresponding increase

for women was 30 percent during these 4 years. There was also a large increase, from 11.2 million to 13.7 million, in the number of men and women who completed some college but did not graduate. On the other hand, the number of men who had not graduated from high school decreased by 11 percent and the corresponding decrease for women was 7 percent in the same period.

The level of educational attainment is higher for successively younger age groups of adults. Approximately 24 percent of men 25 to 34 years old graduated from college, whereas only 9 percent of men 65 years old and over had graduated from college. The difference between the educational levels of young and older women is smaller than that between the educational levels of young and older men. Although women are as likely as men to graduate from high school, women are less likely to continue their education in college, and women who enter college are less likely to continue until graduation.

Voting eligibles increase, voting rate declines. The American electorate was the largest ever in 1974—141 million persons were eligible to vote on the basis of age (table 14). Ratification of the 26th Amendment to the Constitution in 1971 lowered the voting age in national elections in all States to 18 years and thereby produced the largest 2-year increase in the size of the electorate since the enfranchisement of women in 1920. Between 1970 and 1972, when the effects of the lower voting age were first felt in a national election, the number of persons eligible to vote on the basis of age increased from 121 million to 136 million. About 11 million of

the addition to the electorate were persons who were enfranchised by passage of the new law.

Persons who participate in the political process to the extent of voting are more likely to be employed, high school graduates, members of families, and living with a wife or husband. Whites are more likely to vote than blacks. Men have a larger proportion who vote; however, women have a larger number who vote, because there are more women than men of voting age.

Lower interest in Congressional than Presidential elections. The 1974 Congressional election produced the lowest number of voters in any Congressional election since 1966, despite an increase during the 8 years of 28 million in the number of eligibles. Much of the decline in turnout resulted from diminished voter interest, as evidenced by a drop in registration from 70 percent to 62 percent and an additional drop from 79 percent to 72 percent of the registered who reported that they had cast a ballot.

Comparisons between 1972 and 1974 elections reveal especially striking declines, although the general tendency for voters to express less interest in Congressional elections than in Presidential elections must be taken into account. Reduced interest was particularly important in lowering voter turnout in 1974; registration in the last election dropped 10 percentage points below the level in 1972—from 72 percent to 62 percent—and the proportion of registered persons who reported that they voted declined from 87 percent to 72 percent.

Table 6. AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1, 1970 AND JULY 1, 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas)

Age and sex	Population		Percent distribution		Population change 1970 to 1974	
	July 1, 1974	April 1, 1970	July 1, 1974	April 1, 1970	Number	Percent
AGE						
All ages.....	211,909	204,335	100.0	100.0	+7,575	+3.7
Under 5 years.....	16,304	17,163	7.7	8.4	-858	-5.0
5 to 13 years.....	34,082	36,675	16.1	17.9	-2,592	-7.1
14 to 17 years.....	16,878	15,854	8.0	7.8	+1,024	+6.5
18 to 24 years.....	26,908	24,455	12.7	12.0	+2,453	+10.0
25 to 34 years.....	29,770	25,146	14.0	12.3	+4,624	+18.4
35 to 44 years.....	22,823	23,214	10.8	11.4	-390	-1.7
45 to 54 years.....	23,821	23,254	11.2	11.4	+568	+2.4
55 to 64 years.....	19,507	18,603	9.2	9.1	+904	+4.9
65 years and over....	21,815	19,972	10.3	9.8	+1,843	+9.2
Median age....years..	28.6	27.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years.....	67,264	69,692	31.7	34.1	-2,428	-3.5
18 to 64 years.....	122,829	114,672	58.0	56.1	+8,159	+7.1
65 years and over....	21,815	19,972	10.3	9.8	+1,843	+9.2
Dependency ratio ¹	72.5	78.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
SEX						
Male.....	103,454	100,020	48.8	48.9	3,434	+3.4
Female.....	108,455	104,315	51.2	51.1	4,140	+4.0

X Not applicable.

¹Population under 18 and 65 and over per 100 population 18 to 64.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 529.

Table 7. PERCENT SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) BY AGE AND SEX: 1974 AND 1970

Age	Male			Female		
	1974	1970	Change	1974	1970	Change
Total, 14 years and over.....	29.0	28.1	0.9	22.5	22.1	0.4
Under 35 years.....	54.8	54.8	-	44.5	44.4	0.1
35 years and over.....	6.3	7.3	-1.0	5.2	6.1	-0.9
14 to 17 years.....	99.4	99.4	-	96.6	97.3	-0.7
18 years.....	95.4	95.1	0.3	81.9	82.0	-0.1
19 years.....	87.4	89.9	-2.5	68.9	68.8	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	57.0	54.7	2.3	39.6	35.8	3.8
20 years.....	80.1	78.3	1.8	57.8	56.9	0.9
21 years.....	68.5	66.2	2.3	49.0	43.9	5.1
22 years.....	54.9	52.3	2.6	37.6	33.5	4.1
23 years.....	46.4	42.1	4.3	28.0	22.4	5.6
24 years.....	32.2	33.2	-1.0	23.4	17.9	5.5
25 to 29 years.....	22.6	19.1	3.5	13.1	10.5	2.6
25 years.....	29.8	26.6	3.2	18.6	14.0	4.6
26 years.....	25.2	20.9	4.3	13.5	12.2	1.3
27 years.....	21.2	16.5	4.7	12.2	9.1	3.1
28 years.....	17.6	17.0	0.6	11.6	8.9	2.7
29 years.....	17.2	13.8	3.4	8.7	8.0	0.7
30 to 34 years.....	10.8	9.4	1.4	6.8	6.2	0.6
35 to 39 years.....	10.0	7.2	2.8	5.0	5.4	-0.4
40 to 44 years.....	6.6	6.3	0.3	4.7	4.9	-0.2
45 to 54 years.....	5.9	7.5	-1.6	4.2	4.9	-0.7
55 to 64 years.....	6.1	7.8	-1.7	5.5	6.8	-1.3
65 years and over.....	4.6	7.5	-2.9	6.3	7.7	-1.4

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 271.

Table 8. NUMBER OF DIVORCED PERSONS PER 1,000 MARRIED PERSONS WITH SPOUSE PRESENT, BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX: MARCH 1960, 1965, 1970, AND 1974

Year and sex	Total	Race		Age	
		White	Negro and other races	Under 45 years	45 years and over
TOTAL					
1974.....	63	58	112	66	59
1970 ¹	47	44	79	44	51
1965.....	41	39	70	36	48
1960.....	35	33	63	30	42
MALE					
1974.....	49	46	87	55	44
1970 ¹	35	32	61	31	38
1965.....	34	32	56	28	40
1960.....	28	27	37	22	35
FEMALE					
1974.....	77	71	136	77	77
1970 ¹	60	56	98	55	67
1965.....	49	46	85	44	57
1960.....	42	38	89	37	51

¹ Revised using population controls based on the 1970 census.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 271.

Table 9. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND SIZE: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1974		1970		Percent increase, 1970 to 1974
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total households.....	69,859	100.0	63,401	100.0	10.2
Primary families.....	54,917	78.6	51,456	81.2	6.7
Husband-wife.....	46,787	67.0	44,728	70.5	4.6
Other male head.....	1,421	2.0	1,228	1.9	15.7
Female head.....	6,709	9.6	5,500	8.7	22.0
Single.....	833	1.2	579	0.9	43.9
Widowed.....	2,498	3.6	2,392	3.8	4.4
Divorced.....	1,836	2.6	1,220	1.9	50.5
Married, husband absent..	1,542	2.2	1,309	2.1	17.8
Primary individuals.....	14,942	21.4	11,945	18.8	25.1
Living alone.....	13,368	19.1	10,851	17.1	23.2
Male.....	5,654	8.1	4,063	6.4	39.2
Under 35 years.....	2,237	3.2	1,093	1.7	104.7
35 to 64 years.....	2,086	3.0	1,732	2.7	20.4
65 years and over.....	1,331	1.9	1,238	2.0	7.5
Female.....	9,288	13.3	7,882	12.4	17.8
Under 35 years.....	1,493	2.1	857	1.4	74.2
35 to 64 years.....	3,128	4.5	2,969	4.7	5.4
65 years and over.....	4,667	6.7	4,057	6.4	15.0
Average size of household....	2.97	(X)	3.14	(X)	(X)
Members under 18 years.....	0.96	(X)	1.09	(X)	(X)
Members 18 years and over..	2.00	(X)	2.05	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 266.

Table 10. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE POPULATION 3 TO 34 YEARS OLD BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND RACE: OCTOBER 1974 AND OCTOBER 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Level of school and race	1974	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1974
ALL RACES			
Total enrolled.....	60,259	60,357	-0.2
Nursery school..... ¹	1,607	1,096	46.6
Kindergarten.....	3,252	3,183	2.2
Elementary school.....	31,126	33,950	-8.3
High school.....	15,447	14,715	5.0
College.....	8,827	7,413	19.1
Male.....	¹ 4,926	4,401	11.9
Female.....	¹ 3,901	3,013	29.5
WHITE			
Total enrolled.....	50,992	51,719	-1.4
Nursery school.....	1,340	893	50.1
Kindergarten.....	2,745	2,706	1.4
Elementary school.....	26,051	28,638	-9.0
High school.....	13,073	12,723	2.8
College.....	7,781	6,759	15.1
Male.....	4,367	4,066	7.4
Female.....	3,413	2,693	26.7
NEGRO			
Total enrolled.....	8,215	7,829	4.9
Nursery school.....	227	178	27.5
Kindergarten.....	463	425	8.7
Elementary school.....	4,585	4,868	-5.8
High school.....	2,125	1,834	15.9
College.....	814	522	55.9
Male.....	422	253	66.8
Female.....	392	269	45.7

¹In addition 1,025,000 persons 35 years old and over were enrolled in college, including 476,000 males and 548,000 females.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 278.

Table 11. PERCENT OF THE POPULATION 3 TO 34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AND IN COLLEGE BY AGE: OCTOBER 1974 AND OCTOBER 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	1974		1970	
	Percent enrolled	Percent in college	Percent enrolled	Percent in college
Total, 3 to 34 years.....	53.6	(NA)	56.4	(NA)
3 and 4 years.....	28.8	-	20.5	-
5 and 6 years.....	94.2	-	89.5	-
7 to 13 years.....	99.3	-	99.2	-
14 and 15 years.....	97.9	0.1	98.1	-
16 and 17 years.....	87.9	3.7	90.0	3.4
18 and 19 years.....	43.1	33.2	47.7	37.3
20 and 21 years.....	30.2	29.3	31.9	30.4
22 to 24 years.....	15.1	14.7	14.9	14.3
25 to 29 years.....	9.6	9.3	7.5	7.0
30 to 34 years.....	5.7	5.4	4.2	3.7

- Represents zero.

NA Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 278.

Table 12. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF THE POPULATION 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD BY AGE: OCTOBER 1974 AND OCTOBER 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	1974		1970		Percent change in number enrolled
	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	
Total enrolled in college, 14 to 34 years.....	8,827	100.0	7,413	100.0	19.1
14 to 17 years.....	309	3.5	260	3.5	18.8
18 and 19 years.....	2,597	29.4	2,594	35.0	0.1
20 and 21 years.....	2,192	24.8	1,857	25.1	18.0
22 to 24 years.....	1,527	17.3	1,354	18.3	12.8
25 to 29 years.....	1,482	16.8	939	12.7	57.8
30 to 34 years.....	720	8.2	410	5.5	75.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 278.

Table 13. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX
AND AGE: MARCH 1974 AND MARCH 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Year, sex, and age	Total	Less than high school, 4 years	High school, 4 years	College, 1 to 3 years	College, 4 years and over	Median years completed
TOTAL, 25 YEARS AND OVER						
Male: 1974.....	54,167	20,789	17,488	6,756	9,135	12.4
1970.....	51,783	23,311	15,571	5,580	7,321	12.2
Percent change...	4.6	-10.8	12.3	21.1	24.8	(X)
Female: 1974.....	60,838	23,792	23,972	6,910	6,165	12.3
1970.....	57,525	25,638	21,563	5,584	4,743	12.1
Percent change...	5.8	-7.2	11.2	23.7	30.0	(X)
1974 (PERCENT)						
Male: 25 years and over...	100.0	38.4	32.3	12.5	16.9	12.4
25 to 34 years.....	100.0	18.9	38.6	18.8	23.7	12.8
35 to 64 years.....	100.0	38.9	33.7	11.3	16.0	12.3
65 years and over...	100.0	68.8	16.4	6.2	8.6	8.7
Female: 25 years and over.	100.0	39.1	39.4	11.4	10.1	12.3
25 to 34 years....	100.0	20.9	46.6	16.2	16.4	12.7
35 to 64 years....	100.0	37.6	42.9	10.5	9.0	12.3
65 years and over.	100.0	65.4	20.9	7.8	5.9	9.0

X Not applicable.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 274.

Table 14. REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTRATION IN THE ELECTIONS OF NOVEMBER 1964 TO NOVEMBER 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year and type of election	Voting- age population	Reported as registered		Reported as did not vote	
		Total	Voted	Total	Not registered
Congressional elections					
1974.....	141,299	87,889	63,164	78,135	53,410
1970.....	120,701	82,181	65,888	54,814	38,521
1966.....	112,800	79,295	62,518	50,282	33,050
Presidential elections					
1972.....	136,203	98,480	85,766	50,437	37,723
1968.....	116,535	86,574	78,964	37,570	29,961
1964.....	110,604	(NA)	76,671	32,939	(NA)
PERCENT					
Congressional elections					
1974.....	100.0	62.2	44.7	55.3	37.8
1970.....	100.0	68.1	54.6	45.4	31.9
1966.....	100.0	70.3	55.4	44.6	29.3
Presidential elections					
1972.....	100.0	72.3	63.0	37.0	27.7
1968.....	100.0	74.3	67.8	32.2	25.7
1964.....	100.0	(NA)	69.3	29.8	(NA)

NA Not available.

¹Includes persons who were recorded as "do not know" and "not reported" on registration.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 275 and 143.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Metropolitan growth rate is now slower than the nonmetropolitan rate. One of the important changes since 1970 in the long-standing patterns of population redistribution in the United States is the fact that metropolitan areas are no longer growing faster than nonmetropolitan parts of the Nation. In 1974 over two-thirds of the population lived in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), which are comprised essentially of counties with cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants together with neighboring counties that are closely associated with them by daily commuting ties. As shown in table 15, the population of SMSA's increased by 3.8 percent between 1970 and 1974, while nonmetropolitan population grew by 5.0 percent. These data do not, however, include territory added to the metropolitan areas since 1970. If this new territory is included in the metropolitan population, the result is to diminish the difference between the growth rates for SMSA's and nonmetropolitan areas since 1970.

Throughout practically the whole history of the United States, the cities or metropolitan areas have grown more rapidly than the country as a whole as a result of their attraction to migrants from rural areas and immigrants from abroad. Since about 1970, however, there is evidence that, on balance, metropolitan areas are no longer gaining population through internal migration from the nonmetropolitan part of the country. Among several factors involved in this development are increases in the number of jobs in some cities and towns in nonmetropolitan areas; development of retirement communities in nonmetropolitan areas that attract older migrants from metropolitan territory; and scattered suburban development occurring beyond the boundaries of metropolitan areas.

The larger metropolitan areas have shown the least growth since 1970. Of the eight metropolitan areas with more than 3 million population, seven have shown little or no growth since 1970; only the Washington, D.C., SMSA has grown significantly in this period. Many of the smaller metropolitan areas, however, are continuing to show rates of increase greater than that of adjacent nonmetropolitan territory.

The central cities of metropolitan areas have lost population since 1970; this loss is accounted for entirely by declines in the white population. (The data in table 15 do not reflect annexations to cities since 1970, but these have not been large enough to eliminate the loss shown in the table.) The population of Negro and other races has decreased in nonmetropolitan areas and increased in metropolitan areas since

1970. The increase among Negro and other races in central cities has been 1.9 percent per year since 1970, a lower annual increase than in the 1960's. At the same time, the population of Negro and other races living in the balance of SMSA's outside central cities (mostly suburban areas) grew by 6 percent per year from 1970 to 1974, an annual gain considerably greater than in the 1960's. Even so, only 26 percent of the metropolitan population of Negro and other races lived outside central cities in 1974, as compared with 62 percent of their white counterparts.

The relatively high rate of growth shown by nonmetropolitan areas since 1970 represents increases in nonfarm areas, and does not provide any evidence of a significant return migration by metropolitan dwellers to farm communities or pursuits. In fact, the farm population, after recording an average annual decrease of 4.8 percent during the 1960's, appears to have reached a point of stability at about 9.5 million.

More whites are moving to the South, and fewer blacks are leaving the South. In addition to the slower growth of metropolitan areas as compared with nonmetropolitan territory, another major change in population redistribution since 1970 is the new pattern of growth experienced by the South. Historically, the South has been a region that exported people, but during the 1960's the South experienced net immigration; this gain was accounted for entirely by whites. More than one-quarter of the South's population growth since 1970 and more than half of its net immigration have been accounted for by changes in the population of Florida.

Contributing to the recent population growth in the South is a decline in the volume of black outmigration from the region between 1970 and 1974. In fact, the number of blacks moving to the South now nearly equals the number moving from the South. This change represents a significant departure from the large-scale outmigration of blacks from the South in the period between World War II and the late 1960's—a period when nearly four and one-half million more blacks left the South than moved to it.

As table 16 shows, the West also experienced net immigration from other regions, and the Northeast and North Central regions had net outmigration to other regions between 1970 and 1974. These population movements represent a continuation of patterns set in earlier periods.

South and West show most gain. From April 1, 1970, to July 1, 1974, the resident population of the United States increased by 8.2 million, or 4.0 percent (table 17). The South and the West each grew by an estimated 7.0 percent and together accounted for 6.8 million, or about five-sixths, of the total growth.

By division, the most rapid growth occurred in the Mountain States with an increase of 13.6 percent and in the South Atlantic States where the increase was 8.3 percent. At the other extreme, the population of the Middle Atlantic States was virtually the same in 1974 as it was in 1970.

At the State level, the most rapid growth between 1970 and 1974 occurred in Arizona (21.4 percent),

Florida (19.2 percent), and Nevada (17.3 percent). Seven of the eight Mountain States were estimated to have grown at more than twice the national rate between 1970 and 1974. In terms of numerical growth, the leading States were Florida (1.3 million), California (1.0 million), and Texas (0.9 million). No other State had an increase as high as 400,000.

The highly industrialized tier of northern States (those in southern New England and in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central Divisions) all experienced rates of population change lower than the national figure. The estimated population in 1974 was smaller than in 1970 for New York and Rhode Island. In Rhode Island, the decline resulted from a large reduction in the Armed Forces population stationed in the State.

Table 15. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE AND RACE: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) before a figure denotes decrease)

Residence and race	1974 ¹	1970 ²	Change, 1970 to 1974	Percent change		Average annual percent change ⁴	
				1970 to 1974	1960 to 1970 ³	1970 to 1974	1960 to 1970 ³
Total.....	208,105	199,819	8,286	4.1	13.3	1.0	1.3
Metropolitan areas ⁵	142,223	137,058	5,165	3.8	16.6	0.9	1.5
In central cities ⁶	61,836	62,876	-1,040	-1.7	6.5	-0.4	0.6
Outside central cities.....	80,386	74,182	6,204	8.4	26.7	2.0	2.4
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	65,882	62,761	3,121	5.0	6.8	1.2	0.7
White.....	181,503	175,276	6,227	3.6	11.9	0.9	1.1
Metropolitan areas ⁵	121,875	118,938	2,937	2.5	14.0	0.6	1.3
In central cities ⁶	46,758	48,909	-2,151	-4.4	0.1	-1.1	-
Outside central cities.....	75,117	70,029	5,088	7.3	26.1	1.8	2.3
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	59,628	56,338	3,290	5.8	7.8	1.4	0.8
Negro and other races....	26,602	24,543	2,059	8.4	24.3	2.0	2.2
Metropolitan areas ⁵	20,347	18,120	2,227	12.3	36.9	2.9	3.1
In central cities ⁶	15,078	13,967	1,111	8.0	36.5	1.9	3.1
Outside central cities.....	5,269	4,153	1,116	26.9	38.1	6.0	3.2
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	6,255	6,423	-168	-2.6	-1.6	-0.7	-0.2

- Represents zero.

¹April-centered annual averages from the Current Population Survey.

²For comparability with data from the Current Population Survey, figures from the 1970 census have been adjusted to exclude inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

³Based on total 1970 and 1960 census populations, including the categories not covered in the Current Population Survey.

⁴Based on the method of exponential change.

⁵Population of the 243 SMSA's as defined in 1970 census publications.

⁶1974 data for the central cities refer to their January 1, 1970 boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, tables 38 and 48, and State parts, tables 24 and 27; PHC(2), U.S. Summary, table 1, and State parts, tables 1 and 4; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, State parts, tables 20-22, 27, and 28; and unpublished data.

Table 16. INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION BY RACE: MARCH 1970 TO MARCH 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Migration status and race	Northeast	North Central	South	West
ALL RACES				
Inmigrants.....	1,035	1,800	3,377	2,141
Outmigrants.....	1,993	2,512	2,312	1,536
Net migration.....	-958	-712	1,065	605
WHITE				
Inmigrants.....	930	1,692	3,055	1,913
Outmigrants.....	1,799	2,284	2,041	1,466
Net migration.....	-869	-592	1,014	447
NEGRO				
Inmigrants.....	88	96	276	172
Outmigrants.....	143	199	241	49
Net migration.....	-55	-103	35	123

Notes: (a) Data exclude movers from abroad.

(b) Data for "all races" include persons other than white or Negro.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 273, table 29.

Table 17. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: APRIL 1, 1970, AND JULY 1, 1974

(Population in thousands. Resident population includes estimated Armed Forces personnel residing in each State)

Region, division, and State	Resident population				Civilian population			
	July 1, 1974 (provisional)	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1974		July 1, 1974 (provisional)	April 1, 1970	Change, 1970 to 1974	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
United States.....	211,390	203,235	8,155	4.0	209,689	201,064	8,625	4.3
REGIONS:								
Northeast.....	49,426	49,051	375	0.8	49,009	48,847	162	0.3
North Central.....	57,544	56,577	967	1.7	57,378	56,366	1,012	1.8
South.....	67,177	62,798	4,379	7.0	66,308	61,721	4,587	7.4
West.....	37,244	34,809	2,434	7.0	36,695	34,130	2,565	7.5
NORTHEAST:								
New England.....	12,150	11,847	303	2.6	12,101	11,750	351	3.0
Middle Atlantic.....	37,276	37,203	72	0.2	37,208	37,097	111	0.3
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central.....	40,862	40,253	609	1.5	40,786	40,152	634	1.6
West North Central.....	16,682	16,324	357	2.2	16,592	16,214	378	2.3
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic.....	33,206	30,671	2,535	8.3	32,672	29,988	2,685	9.0
East South Central.....	13,387	12,805	582	4.5	13,281	12,675	607	4.8
West South Central.....	20,584	19,322	1,261	6.5	20,355	19,059	1,296	6.8
WEST:								
Mountain.....	9,411	8,284	1,127	13.6	9,292	8,160	1,132	13.9
Pacific.....	27,833	26,526	1,307	4.9	27,403	25,969	1,434	5.5
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	1,047	994	53	5.3	1,036	982	54	5.5
New Hampshire.....	808	738	70	9.5	803	734	70	9.5
Vermont.....	470	445	25	5.7	470	445	26	5.7
Massachusetts.....	5,800	5,689	111	1.9	5,785	5,658	126	2.2
Rhode Island.....	937	950	-13	-1.3	930	915	16	1.7
Connecticut.....	3,088	3,032	56	1.9	3,076	3,016	60	2.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	18,111	18,241	-130	-0.7	18,061	18,210	-126	-0.7
New Jersey.....	7,330	7,168	162	2.3	7,300	7,109	191	2.7
Pennsylvania.....	11,835	11,794	41	0.4	11,824	11,778	46	0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10,737	10,652	85	0.8	10,723	10,632	91	0.9
Indiana.....	5,330	5,194	136	2.6	5,319	5,186	133	2.6
Illinois.....	11,131	11,114	17	0.2	11,096	11,058	38	0.3
Michigan.....	9,098	8,875	223	2.5	9,084	8,860	224	2.5
Wisconsin.....	4,566	4,418	148	3.4	4,565	4,416	149	3.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,917	3,805	112	3.0	3,915	3,800	114	3.0
Iowa.....	2,855	2,825	30	1.0	2,854	2,824	29	1.0
Missouri.....	4,777	4,677	100	2.1	4,752	4,639	113	2.4
North Dakota.....	637	618	20	3.2	621	606	15	2.5
South Dakota.....	682	666	16	2.4	676	661	15	2.3
Nebraska.....	1,543	1,484	59	4.0	1,511	1,472	39	2.7
Kansas.....	2,270	2,249	21	0.9	2,240	2,212	28	1.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	573	548	25	4.5	567	542	26	4.7
Maryland.....	4,094	3,922	171	4.4	4,041	3,849	192	5.0
District of Columbia.....	723	757	-34	-4.5	714	755	-31	-4.2
Virginia.....	4,908	4,648	259	5.6	4,751	4,455	296	6.7
West Virginia.....	1,791	1,744	47	2.7	1,790	1,744	46	2.7
North Carolina.....	5,363	5,082	280	5.5	5,265	4,958	307	6.2
South Carolina.....	2,784	2,591	194	7.5	2,711	2,513	198	7.9
Georgia.....	4,882	4,590	292	6.4	4,831	4,498	332	7.4
Florida.....	8,090	6,789	1,301	19.2	8,002	6,683	1,319	19.7

See footnote at end of table.

Table 17. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: APRIL 1, 1970 AND JULY 1, 1974—Continued

(Population in thousands. Resident population includes estimated Armed Forces personnel residing in each State)

Region, division, and State	Resident population				Civilian population			
	July 1, 1974 (provi- sional)	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1974		July 1, 1974 (provi- sional)	April 1, 1970	Change, 1970 to 1974	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3,357	3,219	138	4.3	3,321	3,171	150	4.7
Tennessee.....	4,129	3,924	205	5.2	4,108	3,899	209	5.4
Alabama.....	3,577	3,444	133	3.9	3,551	3,410	141	4.1
Mississippi.....	2,324	2,217	107	4.8	2,302	2,195	106	4.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	2,062	1,923	138	7.2	2,052	1,915	137	7.2
Louisiana.....	3,764	3,643	120	3.3	3,733	3,601	132	3.7
Oklahoma.....	2,709	2,559	150	5.8	2,680	2,521	159	6.3
Texas.....	12,050	11,197	853	7.6	11,890	11,022	868	7.9
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	735	694	41	5.8	729	688	40	5.9
Idaho.....	799	713	86	12.0	793	708	85	12.0
Wyoming.....	359	332	27	8.1	356	329	27	8.1
Colorado.....	2,496	2,207	289	13.1	2,448	2,157	291	13.5
New Mexico.....	1,122	1,016	106	10.4	1,107	999	108	10.8
Arizona.....	2,153	1,772	380	21.4	2,126	1,744	382	21.9
Utah.....	1,173	1,059	114	10.8	1,169	1,056	114	10.8
Nevada.....	573	489	84	17.3	564	479	85	17.7
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3,476	3,409	67	2.0	3,427	3,338	89	2.7
Oregon.....	2,266	2,031	175	8.3	2,263	2,088	175	8.4
California.....	20,907	19,953	954	4.8	20,610	19,559	1,051	5.4
Alaska.....	337	302	35	11.6	311	270	41	15.3
Hawaii.....	847	770	77	10.0	792	715	78	10.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 533.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Eight million more in the labor force since 1970, now 91 million. The civilian labor force in 1974 averaged slightly over 91 million persons or 61.2 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Since 1970, the labor force has grown by approximately 8.3 million persons; about 4 million men and 4.3 million women (table 18). Men in the civilian labor force numbered approximately 55 million in 1974 for a labor force participation rate of 78.7 percent; nearly 36 million or 45.6 percent of the women were in the civilian labor force. The absolute growth of the male labor force occurred almost exclusively in the age groups below 35 years, whereas the size of the labor force for older men remained approximately the same or decreased. Some of this difference in growth resulted from differential population growth by age group, but changes in the level of labor force participation were also important.

Largest increases among the young and women. The civilian labor force rate for all men declined slightly between 1970 and 1974. This decrease was true for all groups over 25 years of age and was especially evident for those men 55 years old and over, reflecting the trend toward earlier retirement. The slight increase in the percent of men 18 to 24 years old in the civilian labor force is probably related to the relative decrease in college enrollment among young men during the period and the decline in the size of the Armed Forces. For women, an increase in labor force rates was evident overall and in nearly every age group with the exception of those 45 years old and over. This increase was especially noticeable among women between the ages of 25 and 34 years, among whom approximately 52 percent were in the civilian labor force in 1974. In addition, the absolute size of the female labor force increased for each age group under 55 years.

Unemployment rates higher for women than for men. Whereas the civilian labor force rate for men decreased slightly between 1970 and 1974, their average annual unemployment rate increased somewhat from 4.4 to 4.8 percent. Although the unemployment rates for men 18 and 19 years old and men 45 years old and over decreased slightly or remained the same between 1970 and 1974, the relative increase among the other age groups resulted in a higher overall unemployment rate for men. This increase is especially noticeable for young teenagers (16 and 17 years old). For women there was also an increase in the unemployment rate between 1970 and 1974 but, unlike men, this increase occurred in every age group. For women as well as for

men, the highest unemployment rates were in the youngest age groups, but the rates for women exceeded those for men in nearly every age group.

Although the annual average unemployment rate was only slightly higher in 1974 than in 1970, the increase in unemployment over the 12 months of 1974 was much more substantial. Statistics published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in Employment and Earnings show that 5.2 percent of persons in the civilian labor force were unemployed in January 1974, but by December 1974 this rate had gone up to 7.1 percent; for men the unemployment rate increased from 4.4 percent to 6.2 percent over the year; for women, it increased from 6.6 percent to 8.6 percent.

More wives and female family heads in the labor force. Among male family heads in 1974, approximately 84 percent were in the civilian labor force. This compares with a labor force rate of 86 percent in 1970. About 43 percent of all wives were in the labor force in 1974, as compared to 40.5 percent in 1970. Among female family heads, whose numbers grew from 5.7 million in 1970 to 6.9 million in 1974, about 52 and 54 percent, respectively, were in the civilian labor force in 1970 and 1974.

Typical American jobs are clerical and factory work. Nearly one-half (47 percent) of all employed persons in 1974 were in three major occupation groups: clerical workers; craft workers; and operatives, including transport (table 19). These groups accounted for an annual average of about 40.4 million employed persons in 1974. The largest of these—clerical—was primarily female. Over one-third (35 percent) of the employed women were in this group, but only about 6 percent of employed men had clerical jobs. Craft workers, for example, mechanics, machinists, construction craft workers, and factory supervisors, were predominately male. Twenty-one percent of all men, but only about 2 percent of the women, had a job in this group. The operatives category includes such persons as factory production workers, truck drivers, and gas station attendants. Factory production jobs were important for both men and women, but other operatives jobs were held mainly by men. Overall, 18 percent of employed men and 13 percent of employed women were working as operatives.

Production slowdown causes unemployment especially among laborers and operatives. The annual average unemployment rate differed greatly in 1974 among the major occupation groups. Low rates were

recorded for those in occupations containing many self-employed; farmers and farm managers had 0.3 percent unemployed, and nonfarm managers and administrators had 1.8 percent. However, during periods of slow economic activity, the self-employed tend to work less rather than become unemployed. The occupation groups with the highest unemployment rates were nonfarm laborers (10.0 percent) and operatives, including transport (7.5 percent).

At the year's end, there were 1.6 million unemployed persons who had last worked at operative jobs, an increase of about 530,000 from the 1.1 million unemployed operatives in January 1974. Large increases in unemployment were also noted for other blue-collar and service workers.

More women than men are in professional, service, or financial industries. The industry with the largest number of employed persons in 1974 was manufacturing. This industry had an average of 20.9 million workers, representing 24 percent of the total number of employed persons (table 20). Wholesale and retail trade, with 17.3 million employed, and professional and related services, with 15.6 million employed, were the next largest industry groups. Approximately three of every five workers were employed in one of these three industries.

Ten million women were employed in the group professional and related services, which accounted for 30 percent of all employed women. This group includes educational services and health services, both of which employ a large number of women. The number of women working in professional and related services was 1.8 times the number of men. Two other industry groups employed more women than men—personal services and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Entertainment and construction industries have the highest rates of unemployment. The industry group with the highest average unemployment rate for 1974 was entertainment and recreation services (10.1 percent); construction had the second highest rate (8.7 percent). No one industry stands out as having an unemployment rate significantly below all the others. One-half of the industry groups had an average rate of around 3 percent; this is close to a usual rate of unemployment that is expected to occur because of shifting between jobs.

Every major industry group had a larger number of unemployed persons in December 1974 than in January 1974. The largest increase in the number of unemployed over the year was in manufacturing, in which unemployment increased by about 760,000. A large

proportion of this increase was likely related to layoffs at automobile factories. Relative to the size of the industry, the increase in the number of unemployed in construction was considerable.

Average family income rose 2 percent in 1973 but is expected to show a decline in 1974 (in constant dollars). The most recent published estimates of family money income from the Current Population Survey were collected in March 1974 and cover the 1973 income year (table 21). The survey data show that the 1973 median family income (\$12,050) increased by 8.4 percent over the 1972 median. Most of this gain was eroded by rising prices, however, there was still a net gain in real purchasing power. After adjusting for the 6.2 percent rise in prices during this period, the 1973 median income increased by 2.1 percent over the 1972 median.

The distribution of aggregate income among fifths of families has been one of the stable relationships since 1947 when income data were first collected from the Current Population Survey. Aggregate income in 1973 was found to be distributed among families as follows: The lowest fifth of families, ranked by size of their 1973 income received 5.5 percent of the aggregate money income of families; the second fifth received 11.9 percent; the third fifth received 17.5 percent; the fourth fifth received 24.0 percent; and the highest fifth received 41.1 percent. The top 5 percent of families received 15.5 percent of the aggregate income while all families below the median family income (\$12,050) received 25.5 percent.

Although the annual household survey to collect family money income data for 1974 will not be taken until March 1975, an analysis of preliminary data from several sources indicates that income per household in 1974 was greater than in 1973. However, between 1973 and 1974 consumer prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, increased by 11 percent. Thus, the household survey covering income in 1974 is expected to indicate that the average family's income, in terms of dollars of constant purchasing power, was several percentage points lower in 1974 than in 1973.

Fewer black wives, but more white wives, are earners. The median income of black families in 1973 was \$7,270 or about 58 percent of the white median family income as compared to 61 percent in 1970. The widening gap in black to white median family income is explained in part by differential changes between blacks and whites in the proportion of families with more than one earner—especially the proportion of husband-wife families with the wife in the paid labor

force. From 1970 to 1973, the proportion of black husband-wife families with the wife in the paid labor force as a percent of all black families declined from 36 to 32 percent, whereas the proportion for the white counterpart increased from 34 to 36 percent. Other factors include changes in the work experience patterns of family members and in the proportion of all families that have a female head. These changes are reflected in the average number of earners per family, which declined for black families from 1.76 in 1967 to 1.55 in 1973. In contrast, the average for white families was 1.68 in 1973, not significantly different from that in 1967.

Poverty is highest among blacks, the Spanish, the elderly, and female heads. Data from the March 1974 Current Population Survey indicate that there were about 23 million persons below the low-income level in 1973 comprising 11 percent of the U.S. population. The low-income or poverty level in 1973 was \$4,540 for a nonfarm family of four persons. The number of low-income persons in 1973 was 1.5 million, or 6.1 percent below the 1972 level. In 1973, about two-thirds of all poor persons were black, of Spanish origin,

aged (65 years and over), or in families headed by women. The number of poor persons 65 years and over has declined steadily between 1970 and 1973 (from 4.7 million to 3.4 million) reflecting substantial increases in Social Security Benefits enacted during that period.

The proportion of all poor families that were headed by women increased from 37 percent in 1970 to 43 percent in 1972 and 45 percent in 1973. The majority of low-income black families in 1973 were headed by women (64 percent) compared to 37 percent for their white counterparts. About half of the 9.5 million children in families with incomes below the poverty level were in families with a female head. The poverty rate for children in families headed by females was far higher than for those in families with a male head (52 percent compared to 8 percent).

Between 1973 and 1974, the average annual Consumer Price Index increased by about 11 percent. The poverty level for a nonfarm family of four will therefore rise to about \$5,040 for the calendar year 1974 to reflect the increased cost of living.

Table 18. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Annual average data)

Age, sex, and relationship to head of household	Civilian noninsti- tutional population	Civilian labor force				
		Total	Percent of civilian noninsti- tutional population	Employed	Unemployed	
					Total	Percent of civilian labor force
1974						
Male, 16 years and over....	70,090	55,186	78.7	52,519	2,668	4.8
16 and 17 years.....	4,187	2,117	50.6	1,727	391	18.5
18 and 19 years.....	3,754	2,706	72.1	2,347	359	13.3
20 to 24 years.....	8,436	7,252	86.0	6,622	631	8.7
25 to 34 years.....	13,970	13,393	95.9	12,865	528	3.9
35 to 44 years.....	10,739	10,312	96.0	10,049	263	2.6
45 to 54 years.....	11,337	10,451	92.2	10,199	252	2.4
55 to 64 years.....	9,084	7,030	77.4	6,848	182	2.6
65 years and over.....	8,583	1,925	22.4	1,862	63	3.3
Family head.....	48,398	40,511	83.7	39,447	1,064	2.6
Female, 16 years and over..	78,508	35,825	45.6	33,417	2,408	6.7
16 and 17 years.....	4,095	1,654	40.4	1,353	301	18.2
18 and 19 years.....	4,018	2,335	58.1	1,976	359	15.4
20 to 24 years.....	9,253	5,832	63.0	5,281	552	9.5
25 to 34 years.....	14,917	7,814	52.4	7,331	483	6.2
35 to 44 years.....	11,612	6,351	54.7	6,057	294	4.6
45 to 54 years.....	12,239	6,686	54.6	6,438	247	3.7
55 to 64 years.....	10,207	4,157	40.7	4,022	135	3.3
65 years and over.....	12,169	996	8.2	959	36	3.7
Family head.....	6,937	3,745	54.0	3,484	261	7.0
Wife of head.....	46,728	20,239	43.3	19,181	1,058	5.2
1970						
Male, 16 years and over....	64,261	51,195	79.7	48,960	2,235	4.4
16 and 17 years.....	3,845	1,808	47.0	1,503	305	16.9
18 and 19 years.....	3,297	2,197	66.7	1,904	294	13.4
20 to 24 years.....	6,851	5,709	83.3	5,230	478	8.4
25 to 34 years.....	11,733	11,311	96.4	10,921	390	3.4
35 to 44 years.....	10,804	10,464	96.9	10,211	253	2.4
45 to 54 years.....	11,054	10,417	94.2	10,171	247	2.4
55 to 64 years.....	8,588	7,124	83.0	6,926	197	2.8
65 years and over.....	8,089	2,164	26.8	2,094	71	3.3
Family head.....	45,679	39,213	85.8	38,236	977	2.5
Female, 16 years and over..	72,734	31,520	43.3	29,667	1,853	5.9
16 and 17 years.....	3,793	1,324	34.9	1,093	231	17.4
18 and 19 years.....	3,577	1,917	53.6	1,641	275	14.4
20 to 24 years.....	8,454	4,874	57.7	4,489	386	7.9
25 to 34 years.....	12,669	5,698	45.0	5,372	326	5.7
35 to 44 years.....	11,678	5,967	51.1	5,705	262	4.4
45 to 54 years.....	12,006	6,531	54.4	6,302	229	3.5
55 to 64 years.....	9,650	4,153	43.0	4,042	111	2.7
65 years and over.....	10,907	1,056	9.7	1,023	33	3.1
Family head.....	5,723	2,994	52.3	2,834	160	5.4
Wife of head.....	44,424	17,989	40.5	17,130	859	4.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 21, No. 7, January 1975, and Vol. 16, No. 7, January 1971.

Table 19. OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED BY SEX, AND LAST OCCUPATION OF THE EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED: 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupation groups	1974 Annual average data					Monthly data, seasonally adjusted	
	Occupation of the employed			Last occupation of the experienced unemployed, both sexes		Last occupation of the experienced unemployed, both sexes	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent of experienced civilian labor force	January 1974	December 1974
Total number.....	85,936	52,519	33,417	4,400	(X)	4,033	5,760
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	¹ 4.9	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14.4	14.0	14.9	285	2.3	306	333
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	10.4	13.9	4.9	168	1.8	163	231
Sales workers.....	6.3	6.0	6.8	240	4.2	223	348
Clerical and kindred workers...	17.5	6.4	34.9	725	4.6	698	878
Craft and kindred workers.....	13.4	20.9	1.5	523	4.4	450	744
Operatives, including transport.....	16.2	18.3	13.0	1,123	7.5	1,063	1,595
Laborers, except farm.....	5.1	7.7	1.1	492	10.1	418	649
Farmers and farm managers.....	1.9	2.9	0.3	4	0.3	2	1
Farm laborers and supervisors..	1.6	1.9	1.2	75	5.1	61	69
Service workers, except private household.....	11.8	8.0	17.8	708	6.5	586	863
Private household workers.....	1.4	0.1	3.6	56	4.4	63	49

X Not applicable.

¹Obtained by dividing 4,400,000 by the sum of 85,936,000 and 4,400,000, or 90,336,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Survey tabulations and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 20. INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED BY SEX, AND LAST INDUSTRY OF THE EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED: 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Major industry group	1974 Annual average data					Monthly data, seasonally adjusted	
	Industry of the employed			Last occupation of the experienced unemployed, both sexes		Last occupation of the experienced unemployed, both sexes	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent of experienced civilian labor force	January 1974	December 1974
Total number.....	85,936	52,519	33,417	4,400	(X)	4,033	5,760
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	14.9	(X)	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	4.2	5.7	1.8	124	3.3	115	128
Mining.....	0.8	1.1	0.2	19	2.8	13	18
Construction.....	6.3	9.8	1.0	522	8.7	450	729
Manufacturing.....	24.3	28.3	18.0	1,247	5.6	1,118	1,878
Durable goods.....	14.6	18.5	8.4	700	5.3	640	1,088
Nondurable goods.....	9.7	9.8	9.6	547	6.1	478	790
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities.....	6.6	8.6	3.6	177	3.0	159	223
Wholesale and retail trade.....	20.1	18.6	22.4	1,074	5.9	1,016	1,381
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	5.5	4.3	7.3	145	3.0	138	178
All other industries.....	32.2	23.6	45.7	1,093	3.8	1,024	1,225
Business and repair services....	3.2	3.7	2.4	155	5.3	(NA)	(NA)
Personal services.....	4.4	1.9	8.4	208	5.2	(NA)	(NA)
Entertainment and recreation services.....	1.0	1.0	0.8	94	10.1	(NA)	(NA)
Professional and related services.....	18.2	10.7	30.0	506	3.1	(NA)	(NA)
Public administration.....	5.4	6.2	4.1	130	2.7	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

¹Obtained by dividing 4,400,000 by the sum 85,936,000 and 4,400,000 or 90,336,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Survey tabulations and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 21. ALL FAMILIES AND HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1970,
BY RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Families as of March of the following year)

Year and total money income	All races			White			Negro		
	All families	Husband-wife families		All families	Husband-wife families		All families	Husband-wife families	
		Total	Wife in paid labor force		Total	Wife in paid labor force		Total	Wife in paid labor force
1973									
Number.....thousands...	55,053	46,812	19,464	48,919	42,894	17,470	5,440	3,360	1,729
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$3,000.....	6.0	3.7	1.2	4.9	3.3	1.2	16.5	8.2	2.3
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	8.6	6.8	3.0	7.6	6.3	2.5	17.6	11.9	6.8
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	9.4	8.4	4.9	8.8	8.0	4.6	14.1	12.5	8.2
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	14.9	14.5	12.6	14.6	14.2	12.0	17.1	19.0	17.3
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	10.7	11.2	10.4	10.9	11.2	10.1	9.0	12.0	13.8
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	14.8	16.0	17.1	15.4	16.2	17.1	10.0	13.8	18.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	26.2	29.0	38.4	27.6	29.8	39.4	13.0	18.8	27.9
\$25,000 and over.....	9.3	10.5	12.6	10.0	11.0	13.2	2.7	3.8	5.7
Median income.....	\$12,051	\$13,028	\$15,237	\$12,595	\$13,297	\$15,654	\$7,269	\$9,729	\$12,256
1970									
Number.....thousands...	51,948	44,739	17,568	46,535	41,092	15,651	4,928	3,235	1,747
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$3,000.....	8.9	6.4	2.1	7.5	5.8	1.9	21.1	11.8	4.7
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	10.4	8.7	4.7	9.5	8.4	4.2	17.4	13.5	8.7
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	11.8	11.0	8.3	11.3	10.5	7.6	17.0	17.8	14.8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	19.9	20.5	18.5	20.1	20.3	18.0	18.1	21.7	23.8
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	12.7	13.5	14.6	13.1	13.7	14.9	8.8	11.0	12.7
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	14.1	15.4	19.0	14.8	15.7	19.6	8.1	11.0	14.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	17.7	19.5	27.2	18.7	20.1	28.2	8.5	12.0	18.4
\$25,000 and over.....	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.8	1.0	1.1	2.0
Median income:									
Current dollars.....	\$9,867	\$10,516	\$12,276	\$10,236	\$10,723	\$12,543	\$6,279	\$7,816	\$9,721
Constant (1973) dollars....	\$11,277	\$12,032	\$14,046	\$11,671	\$12,269	\$14,351	\$7,185	\$8,943	\$11,122

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 97, table 25; and No. 80, table 17.

ETHNIC GROUPS

Selected characteristics of the black population. In March 1974, there were 23.5 million blacks in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States, representing 11 percent of the total population (table 22). The black population was relatively young, as 41 percent were under 18 years old; 52 percent were in the productive age range of 18 to 64 years old. Black families were relatively large and were quite likely to have a woman as head. About one-third of the black families had 5 or more members, and about one-third had a woman as the family head.

Forty-one percent of black adults, 25 years old and over in 1974, had at least completed high school, including 14 percent who had completed 1 or more years of college. Considerable educational gains have been made by the black population, as indicated by the fact that 72 percent of the younger blacks, those 20 to 24 years old, had completed high school, including 27 percent who had completed 1 or more years of college.

Voter participation was relatively low among blacks in the November 1974 election; only about 33 percent of those of voting age reported that they voted.

Ten percent of the 8.9 million blacks 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force in March 1974 were unemployed. Two-thirds of the employed blacks were blue-collar or service workers, and 29 percent were white-collar workers. Among blacks with income in 1973, the median income of men was \$5,100 and that of women was \$2,500. Two-thirds of the black families had incomes of less than \$10,000, and 16 percent had incomes of \$15,000 and over. About 7.4 million blacks, or 31 percent of the 23.5 million blacks of all ages, were below the low-income level in 1973.

Selected characteristics of persons of Spanish origin. Of all persons in the noninstitutional population in 1974 about 5 percent were of Spanish origin or descent, that is, their reported origin was Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, or some other Latin American country. Of the 10.8 million persons in the United States in March 1974 who reported that they were of Spanish origin, about 6.5 million, or 60 percent, were of Mexican origin; 1.5 million, or 14 percent, were of Puerto Rican origin; about 700,000, or 6

percent, were of Cuban origin; and the rest were of Central and South American or other Spanish origin (table 23).

The Spanish origin population in the United States has been growing rapidly because of high birth rates and substantial immigration of young adults. Consequently, this ethnic group is quite young, on the average, with about 46 percent being under 18 years old (table 22). Only about 4 percent in 1974 were 65 years old and over. Their relatively large families included 55 percent with 4 or more members. About 17 percent of the Spanish origin families had a woman as the head. In the 1970 census, about 14 of every 15 persons of Spanish origin were reported as white.

Persons of Spanish origin who were 25 years old and over in 1974 included only about one-third who had at least completed high school and 14 percent who had attended college for 1 year or more. However, educational attainment gains have been made by the Spanish origin population, as indicated by the fact that among the younger generation, those 20 to 24 years old in 1974, much larger proportions were at least high school graduates (56 percent), including those who had attended college (20 percent).

Voter participation was rather low among persons of Spanish origin with only about 23 percent of those of voting age reported as having voted in the November 1974 election. Among the reasons is the relatively large proportion of persons of Spanish origin who reported that they did not have United States citizenship.

Among the 3.8 million persons of Spanish origin, 16 years old and over, in the civilian labor force in March 1974, 8 percent were unemployed. Of employed persons, about one-half were blue-collar workers, and 30 percent were white-collar workers. Spanish origin adult men with income in 1973 had a median income of \$6,200; for women, the corresponding amount was \$2,700. The median income of families with a head of Spanish origin was \$8,700 in 1973. About 58 percent of the Spanish origin families had incomes of less than \$10,000, and about 18 percent had incomes of \$15,000 and over. In addition, about 22 percent of the persons of Spanish origin were below the low-income level in 1973.

Table 22. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected characteristics	Total	White	Negro	Spanish origin ¹
AGE				
Total population.....	207,949	181,342	23,542	10,795
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years old.....	32.4	31.3	40.6	45.7
18 to 64 years old.....	57.7	58.4	52.3	50.8
65 years old and over.....	9.9	10.3	7.1	3.5
Median age.....	28.5	29.3	22.8	20.1
EDUCATION				
Total, 25 years old and over.....	115,005	102,524	10,899	4,492
Percent:				
High school graduates.....	61.2	63.3	40.8	36.5
Completed some college.....	25.2	26.2	13.8	13.6
Total, 20 to 24 years old.....	17,841	15,439	2,094	934
Percent:				
High school graduates.....	83.7	85.3	71.9	56.4
Completed some college.....	41.3	43.0	27.2	20.4
VOTER PARTICIPATION				
Total, 18 years old and over.....	141,229	125,132	14,175	6,095
Percent:				
Reported registered.....	62.2	63.5	54.9	34.9
Reported voted.....	44.7	46.3	33.8	22.9
TYPE OF FAMILY				
All families.....	55,053	48,919	5,440	2,365
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband-wife families.....	85.0	87.7	61.8	79.3
Other male head.....	2.6	2.4	4.2	3.3
Female head.....	12.4	9.9	34.0	17.4
SIZE OF FAMILY				
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons.....	37.4	38.4	29.9	23.2
3 persons.....	21.2	21.1	21.5	21.7
4 persons.....	19.6	19.8	17.0	21.1
5 or more persons.....	21.8	20.7	31.6	34.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1974—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected characteristics	Total	White	Negro	Spanish origin ¹
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years old and over....	147,816	130,739	15,040	6,344
In civilian labor force.....	89,633	79,483	8,864	3,808
Percent in civilian labor force.....	60.6	60.8	58.9	60.0
Percent unemployed (not seasonally adjusted).....	5.3	4.8	9.8	8.1
EMPLOYMENT				
Total employed, 16 years old and over.....	84,878	75,675	7,995	3,498
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	49.2	51.2	28.6	30.2
Blue-collar workers.....	34.2	33.4	42.0	47.0
Service workers.....	13.3	11.8	26.9	15.9
Farm workers.....	3.4	3.5	2.6	5.9
INCOME IN 1973				
Median income of persons with income:				
Male, 14 years old and over.....	\$8,056	\$8,453	\$5,113	\$6,200
Female, 14 years old and over.....	\$2,796	\$2,823	\$2,548	\$2,652
Number below low-income level.....	22,973	15,142	7,388	2,366
Percent below low-income level.....	11.1	8.4	31.4	21.9
Total families.....	55,053	48,919	5,440	2,365
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000.....	14.6	12.5	34.1	23.0
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	24.3	23.4	31.2	35.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	25.5	26.3	19.0	23.7
\$15,000 and over.....	35.5	37.6	15.7	18.4
Median family income.....	\$12,051	\$12,595	\$7,269	\$8,715

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Series P-20, Nos. 267, 271, 274, 275, 276, and 278; Series P-60, No. 97; and special tabulations of the March 1974 Current Population Survey.

Table 23. POPULATION OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN: MARCH 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Type of origin	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons of Spanish origin....	10,795	100.0	5,285	100.0	5,510	100.0
Mexican.....	6,455	59.8	3,259	61.7	3,196	58.0
Puerto Rican.....	1,548	14.3	717	13.6	830	15.1
Cuban.....	689	6.4	326	6.2	362	6.6
Central or South American.....	705	6.5	341	6.5	364	6.6
Other Spanish.....	1,398	13.0	641	12.1	757	13.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 267.